THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

No. 39. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1865. No. 39.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 15,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the Central Office, 244 *F street, Washington, D. C., and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or* 244 *F street, Washington, D. C.,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

GOOD WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government.

THE FUTURE.

The following most able letter from the pen of Dr. Bellows is rich in thought and forecast:

NEW YORK, *May* 26, 1865.

Miss ABBY W. MAY,

Chr. Exec. Com., N. E. W. Aux. Assoc., Boston:

DEAR MADAM: In reply to your favor of the 23d instant, I can only give at present a very general answer.

We hope to make our Branches centres both for the diffusion and the collection of light on all that concerns the well-being of our disabled and discharged soldiers. We shall soon issue general instructions, with blanks and forms, bearing upon this subject, and must ask you to wait the careful preparation of these systematic formulas.

We suppose, however, that each considerable community will have its own special experiences, and its own peculiar sphere of necessary work, depending on its geographical position, and on the number and character of the State, municipal, and humane institutions, or other instrumentalities, already at work for the benefit of the soldier. We wish our Branches to assume no work which *others* are doing well; to do no superfluous, doubtful, or in any way needless labor; and we wish them to discourage all about them in works of supererogation. The soldiers must not be invited to lean, but to stand up; and only those be provided with public support who cannot take care of themselves, or be taken care of by their friends.

The chief work you can do, it seems to me, is to make your Branch a centre, *first*, for the collection of facts and observations respecting the actual needs of the soldiers returning to your State and city or the sphere of your late work. How many

need and deserve assistance of any kind? Make your office a place where soldiers and their friends can come to *register* their wants and complaints, and where you can obtain your share of facts, to contribute to our illumination in forming a correct theory of the course the nation ought to take for the next five years towards its invalids, its veterans, and the widows and orphans of the war.

Next, let it be a bureau of information to the soldiers and their friends, in respect to pensions, back pay, and bounty. As you have a claim agency in Boston, you will merely extend the knowledge of it and its privileges to the communities you correspond with, so as to secure for the soldiers' families all their rights.

Then, let your Branch be an office for collecting information in regard to the *kinds of labor* in which invalid soldiers can engage, and the market for their labor; becoming the agency between them and persons *willing*, or *to be made willing through your influence*, to give up to them all the light callings for which they are fitted. In this way we hope through you and our Branches and Aid Societies to keep our invalid soldiers scattered—objects of neighborly and personal interest, thinly spread over the country—instead of regimenting them in asylums, to weary and demoralize each other, and to become burdens to the State, and permanent monuments of a civil war, whose painful features we wish as soon as possible to efface and forget.

We recommend you to impress on every Aid Society on your books the importance of making itself the local centre of all that concerns the welfare of returning soldiers in its own neighborhood; to recommend the notion that it is a disgrace to a town to allow its own soldiers or its widowed and orphaned families to look beyond its own limits for support; to make it a matter of holy pride and emulation to provide employment for its own disabled men, and in this way reduce the county and State and national asylums to the lowest possible figure.

We are inclined to think that the healthful tendencies of our American institutions will so largely favor our ideas as to make the number of absolute dependents much smaller than is now feared, and to render the labor put upon our branches far from burdensome. But the next three months, and certainly the next year, (another winter especially,) will test that point.

We already perceive a disposition of a certain set of low-spirited men, who count their wounds not so much an honor as a thrift—an advantage rather than a misfortune—to take up the business of mendicants, and deform the streets with their hat in hand begging. These wounded cowards must not be mistaken for our disabled soldiers, nor be allowed to misrepresent them. For the honor of the whole corps they ought to be discountenanced, and by arrangements with the police, compelled to go to work or to be put in charity asylums. Public, shameless beggary from door to door and in the street is every way corrupting, whether made by blind, lame, or sick men, whether civilians or soldiers; and if the public cannot be expected at once to understand this, it is a matter in which they must be protected from their own impulsive sympathies, by our Branches and Aid Societies co-operating with the municipal or State authorities.

There is, however, a class of persons made helpless by the war—some of them yet to develop the whole extent of their broken constitutions—who must be made comfortable for life in public institutions. How numerous this class will prove it is impossible even to conjecture. It does not include *all the helpless;* because a large proportion of them will receive the tenderest care of their own families, too happy to watch over and protect and solace them, as they should be, even though in very moderate circumstances. Let us do nothing to discourage this noble pride of domestic independence, this sacred bond of consanguinity. A large share of the invalidism of the war we shall never hear of. Our proud boys will hide their scars, and die in the sacred retirement of homes that will not parade their services or their sorrows, happy in having borne and rendered both. This, too, is every way to be admired and encouraged. But there are many foreigners who have fought for us and have all the claims of natives, since to mix their blood with ours on our battle-fields makes them our kindred, and "of one blood," in even a higher sense than usual. There are fatherless, motherless, homeless soldiers; blind, consumptive, limbless men, full of sorrows and of necessities, who require an absolute and perma-

nent asylum. How many they will prove nobody can guess at this moment; but some thousands in all. The States are already moving in their behalf. It would be much better if the nation could agree to make four conveniently situated homes for this class of men, independent of State lines and either Federal or State control or support, where the spontaneous charity or mercy of the nation could maintain them in memory of their service to the Union; where the State and sectional feeling should be steadily withstood in favor of a larger and more patriotic sentiment, and the guarantee of private intelligence, energy, and integrity, in their ordering, management, and continued improvement be offered in place of the official formalism, coldness, and fixity which sooner or later cankers all institutions of benevolence passing into Governmental hands. Such asylums, being tentative, require flexibility; should be started on a small scale, in a temporary way, feel their road, and gradually adapt themselves to their experience and the wants of the men. To erect great edifices, upon any present knowledge of what our American life and spirit requires, would be to stereotype our ignorance and petrify our dreams. The nation, through some Board it has learned to trust, should take some one or more of the cheap pavilion hospitals the war has erected, and which must soon be in the market, and having thoroughly purged it, open one or more wards at a time, testing the want and gradually developing the best system for the care and comfort and happiness of the men; making the institutions in all cases *mixed*, so as to destroy the horrid, deadening informality of classified asylums; putting the wholly disabled and the partially disabled together, the blind and the halt, and by the greatest diversity of industries, and light, even if useless employments, seek to keep up self-respect, drive off ennui, restore to society as many as possible, and make those who cannot be restored as little miserable as their wretched circumstances will allow The wan and woeful countenances of many blind soldiers, many lame and helpless ones, utter strangers to homes of their own, has already stamped an image on my mind of their long and weary future under the best care they can possibly secure, which is full of motive, and full of solicitude.

The Sanitary Commission, as soon as it sees how much money is likely to be left in its hands after its more legitimate work is done, proposes to open one or more asylums of this character, of a size proportioned to its purse, and the evidences of public interest in its undertaking. Should the nation desire to perpetuate its work in this form, and make the Commission a permanent guardian of this class of the victims of the war, it has only to say so by its generous support of the plan. It seems to us that the spontaneous, public, unofficial character of the ministry rendered to the sick and wounded through the war, has been one of its most marked *American* features, and that the perpetuation of this distinction is eminently desirable. That government is best which governs least. That state of society is freest and happiest which embodies least of its humanity, mercy, and philanthropy in governmental charities. Never was there a greater need of recalling this principle so gloriously illustrated in our national history, than now, when a habit of dependence on the Government machinery has not only centralized, but bureaucratized our motions. We are clearly in some danger of forgetting that while we astonished the world by the rapid and successful way in which we *condensed* the national life, will, and power, in the Government, discharging the extremities of their independence for the time, with a deliberate suspension of the personal and local rights of freemen—we have a still more wonderful feat to display in the ease with which we recall those rights, scatter and diffuse that lately concentrated power, and resume the unofficial and unbureaucratic life which is the proud prerogative of a self-governing nation. The fewer the monuments of our martial law, and our purely governmental régime, the better; the more the memorials of our popular, home-bred, and individual life, the better also.

The Sanitary Commission is not ambitious of any further services to the country, and would gladly retire from duty. It will cheerfully resign its care of disabled soldiers to any body of men deemed more capable or more worthy representatives of the national will, as soon as it has exhausted the means already entrusted to it, and for which it feels a deep responsibility. But, if the people wish it, or expect it, or call upon it, to go on with this work, on the general principles herein set forth, it will

not shrink from the task and responsibility of continuing to represent the national care and love towards the soldiers who have re-established our liberties and saved our country.

Excuse the length and the generality of my letter, which I certainly began with very little idea of extending beyond the demands of your local inquiries, but which has thus spontaneously grown under my pen into a short treatise.

With ever grateful regards to the Branch you so ably represent, for its readiness to go on with our work, and for its expressions of confidence and co-operation, I remain, dear madam, your friend and servant,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Pres't U. S. Sanitary Commission.

From the New York Independent.

WORK FOR THE SOLDIERS.

What are we going to do for the soldiers when they come home? What for those who have already come, leaving behind them a leg or an arm as pledge of their devotion to the Republic? This is what some men are going to do:

At a meeting held at the house of Theodore Roosevelt, on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, for the purpose of adopting some measures to promote the employment of disabled soldiers and sailors, it was resolved by the undersigned to co-operate with the "Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors," 35 Chambers street, by employing in each of our places of business—as general messenger, or in other light work adapted for the disabled—at least one maimed discharged soldier or sailor.

It was also resolved to bring this matter to the notice of the business community by having agreements drawn up and presented to all business men for their signature, wherein they shall agree to give at least one man of the above class employment in some light capacity, which has been heretofore ordinarily performed by able-bodied men.

Roosevelt & Son, 94 Maiden Lane.
Brown, Brothers & Co., 56 Wall street.
Phelps, Dodge & Co., 21 Cliff street.
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 78 South street.
Ward, Campbell & Co., 56 Wall street.
Schuyler, Hartley, Graham & Co., 19 Maiden Lane.
Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street.
Metropolitan National Bank, by J. E. Williams, President.
E. Williams, Cashier of American Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President of National Bank of Republic.

The Bureau at 35 Chambers street was established by the Sanitary Commission. Its object is to get employment for returning soldiers, and like all the work which the Commission has done, it is without money and without price to the soldier. To the employer also it makes no charge. It is an institution purely and generously benevolent. It is another channel into which the abundant stream that the Sanitary Commission, for three years, has poured out is now turned. It is a recognition of the fact that, although the war is ended, the claims which the war has made survive. It is a confession that the debt of the citizen to the soldier can never be paid. It is a demand that the claim of the latter shall always be listened to and respected. On all these grounds we present it to our readers.

With clearness and good sense the circular of the Commission sets forth what its new effort intends. There are a great many soldiers coming home from the war, and they will want work. There are a great many employers who need just the work which these soldiers are able and desirous to do. The Commission proposes to bring these classes together, to adjust the supply and demand, and to facilitate the process of change from a state of war to a state of peace. The interests of hundreds of thousands of men are concerned in that change, nay, the interests of the whole Republic depend largely for the next four years on its right management.

Be it understood, the Commission does not ask for charity to the soldiers whom it undertakes to supply with employment. Nobody is desired to offer places to these brave men from a sentiment of compassion. But, in the first place, they are entitled by their services to employment; in the second place they are competent to do the work which the Commission asks for them.

From a report recently issued, it appears that already there have been 1,546 applicants at this Bureau for work, and 830 of the applications have been filled. Yet the statistics show also that while there were 252 of the applicants who were mutilated in the service of their country by the loss of a leg or an arm, less than one fifth of this number have found employment—less than fifty out of two hundred and fifty-two.

It is to correct this state of things that the agreement above quoted has been drawn up, and it is especially in behalf of these maimed patriots that we urge upon our readers an application to the Bureau. For able-bodied men there is such a demand as will eventually insure the employment of most of the discharged soldiers, but for those partially disabled there is a lack of consideration. Yet they are the very first who ought to get places. For many places they are just as well adapted as their more fortunate comrades. In many branches of mechanics the loss of a leg is no disqualification or even hindrance. In many out-door and in-door occupations the loss of an arm does not hurt the man's usefulness. To show how wide is the opportunity for selection, we quote this statement:

"Of the 716 men still unemployed whose names are now on the books of the society, 198 are mechanics in different branches, of whom 135 are able-bodied and 63 disabled, more or less seriously; 112 are clerks and book-keepers, of whom 75 are able-bodied and 37 disabled; 68 wish to serve as watchmen and messengers, of whom 20 are disabled and 49 able-bodied; 16 desire to labor as coachmen and teamsters—these are all able-bodied; 321 are farmers and laborers, of whom 209 are able-bodied and 112 disabled, but not so as to incapacitate them from useful service."

Elsewhere than in New York we presume similar bureaux will be opened and similar opportunities offered. All over the land the claim of the soldier ought to be heeded—is heeded by the same benevolence which cared for him on the field of battle. If only the people will respond now as heartily as they did while the war still raged, no fear for the returning soldier. We will not affect to doubt that the country will always keep in mind its immeasurable obligation to the men who have preserved it from destruction.

From the Washington Chronicle, June 3, 1865.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

SHERMAN'S ARMY ON ITS WAY HOME.

As soon as Sherman's army began to move west, some eight thousand men per day, the United States Sanitary Commission opened feeding stations at Harper's Ferry and at Martinsburg, where hot coffee and fresh bread are taken to the cars by a corps of relief agents, and served out to these returning soldiers. The work commences at Harper's Ferry, and is carried through as many cars as time will allow before the train starts, when the agent at Martinsburg is informed by telegraph of the number of the car last fed, and there the work is resumed and carried on till the train is again in motion. Time does not allow all to receive of this bounty, but still a number of thousands daily are thus refreshed. Why will not the people of the different towns and cities where these trains stop on their way to the West, take up this suggestion and form a continuous line of kind hands reached out to these soldiers?

WHAT THE COMMISSION FINDS TO DO.

The following private letter will show that though the rebel armies are disbanded, ours are not; and that there is yet a ministry of mercy to be rendered to the brave heroes:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 29, 1865.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me what the Sanitary Commission finds to do in the way of field relief which calls for and justifies the use of so much at a time when there is no active campaigning, and when a large part of the army is only waiting to be disbanded, and will then be comfortably cared for in their own homes. You say that besides the absence of wounded men, we are also relieved from the necessity which has heretofore existed of supplementing Government provision in anticipation of long marches, and of isolation from the usual base of supplies. Hence, as you assert, you cannot honestly understand the real necessity, on this occasion, for such large expenditure, (in addition to the outlay for the usual special relief service, and for the maintenance of the army and navy claim agency, whose value you fully recognize,) I will endeavor to answer your inquiry:

There is really a *great emergency* to be met just at this time, of a character which has never before presented itself, and which, from the nature of the case, cannot again present itself during the war; and the demands made upon the Commission by this emergency we are endeavoring to meet, not with a careless or prodigal hand, (on the ground that it may be one of our last large calls for aid,) but judiciously, humanely, and as the faithful trustees of those funds given by the people for speci-

fied ends. Three armies, consisting of 250,000 men, have been brought hurriedly (some by forced marches) into this vicinity—many of these men, not regiments only, but brigades, divisions, and whole army corps, have come here direct from their weeks and months of toilsome marchings, and even from recent battle-fields. They have been unable to obtain the change of clothing which not only comfort, but even ordinary regard for *sanitary laws* and common cleanliness required; and when they arrived here, though close by the Government storehouses, nothing can be drawn by these men "on account," for the very reason that all their accounts are necessarily closed, preparatory to making up the "muster-out" rolls. Hence the occasion for relief on the part of the Commission in the more urgent cases, which number in the aggregate very many. Moreover, our medical inspectors find that a very large number of the men in these armies have decided scorbutic tendencies, every day becoming more marked, some already fully developed—as in the case of one regiment from which fifteen cases of scurvy were sent to the general hospital in a single morning—which, unless speedily checked, will, even before these men can get home, lead to a very long sick list; and Government is naturally more tardy now than ever before in making the exertion which at this season of the year would be necessary, in order to furnish liberally of fresh vegetables to these soldiers. For the sake, therefore, of these men who are soon to be discharged, that they may not carry home the disease which they otherwise unavoidably would, and for the sake of rendering most valuable service to that part of these armies,—some 75,000 or 100,000 men who are still to remain under arms, and are really "in the field" as much as if located in Georgia—the Sanitary Commission is purchasing largely, and issuing liberally, potatoes, onions, pickles, sour-krout, and other anti-scorbutics. Thousands of these men thus supplied, have for months previous been almost entirely without this kind of food. In the opinion of experienced surgeons, the value of the service now rendered by the Commission is great indeed. Then, among all the regiments, there is a class to be cared for (in the aggregate some thousands) who, under ordinary circumstances, would be in general or regimental hospitals, but who are manfully struggling to keep up, so that they may have the satisfaction of going home with the regiment for muster-out. Just the aid which the Sanitary Commission renders these men, (chiefly through our efficient corps of women hospital visitors, who have temporarily been placed on the field relief corps to perform this kind of special service,) probably saves many hundreds, if not thousands, from the necessity of leaving the camp and going to the hospital. Add to this the fact that the occasion and the opportunity of extending this lengthened arm of the people at home to these soldiers, is limited to but a few weeks at the farthest, and that to 150,000 men, this is our last opportunity to make them feel the presence of the Sanitary Commission, which has followed them now for four whole years; connect with it also the other consideration, that here we have concentrated into a field of ten miles square, the work which formerly spread itself out over widely scattered armies, and you see where we find the conditions which, as we conceive, call for and justify this somewhat large expenditure at this time.

We should be untrue to the name and genius of the Commission, untrue to the people themselves, who have entrusted us with these funds to use for the benefit of the soldiers, if we allowed this opportunity, measured not by months, but by days, to slip from us unused.

Truly your friend.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June* 9, 1865.

You cannot be much hotter in Washington than we are here in Chicago; and yet the people come from the East and West to make their offerings to our cause at the great Fair. This young city, you know, is the mother of Sanitary Fairs, and now in the days of promised peace, she has not forgotten her obligation to foster the remaining work of the Commission, by an effort as grand and generous as when she came forward in days of deeper trial and did so nobly for the soldier.

All trades are here, several States and churches, in their respective individualities, having booths inscribed with their own names, and each vieing with the other in efforts to do the most for the good cause.

Indians have contributed of their belts and bead work, children of their little

earnings, schools of their accumulated treasures, and foreign lands have recognized us by uniting in the work.

London, Liverpool, Paris, and the German States are liberally represented.

Among the little things from children, there has come to-day a small box, containing several bright butterflies, large and well preserved, with the following note:

"I am a little girl, eleven years old, living at Glenwood, Jefferson County, Kentucky, near Louisville. I want to send something to the Sanitary Fair, and the dried butterflies are all I have. Please accept them.

"KATY M. CAREY."

Now please send Katy the Bulletin, with this letter marked for her. "*All I have!*" Who has done *all* they could have done? who of us are doing *all* we can? but Katy has given *all* she has. She must be remembered for her good work.

In one of the booths I find a gold watch contributed by a soldier, who having served his country well, and being about to die, took the watch and said: "This is all I have to give to the good Commission, which has done so much for me and my comrades. Send it to the Sanitary Fair."

The display of articles is good, and the financial results will, I trust, be satisfactory.

The Christian Commission comes into the work with an alacrity and generosity that is commendable. The religious press and pulpit have both co-operated, and it is fitting that at the conclusion of the war we should at least approach a union of labor, as we certainly have had all along a community of interest.

Some of the churches have brought very valuable and expensive contributions, and as it is difficult to sell at very high prices, the question of raffling has excited considerable interest. As you know, the Commission has never approved this system of raising money, and the Executive Committee of this fair having resolved to discountenance it, posted cards all about the building, expressive of their disapprobation. Such splendid gifts, however, have come in from divers sources, too costly to be within the reach of the masses, that the question, How shall their value be realized to the Commission? has assumed a serious and practical form. The Executive Committee had declared its opinion—an opinion consistent with the uniform policy of the Commission, and it could not and ought not to recede from its position.

A meeting was therefore held this morning, of the chairmen of the different delegations, and those immediately interested in the sale of articles, which was full of interest. Mr. Bryan, the admirable chairman of the Executive Committee, made a statement of the views of the Committee, and asserted their intention not to swerve from their position, but he wished frankly to announce that, notwithstanding the published declaration of the Committee, raffling was being carried on to a considerable extent throughout the several departments of the Fair, and that a large majority of the representatives of churches had expressed their desire to adopt the system in order to dispose of their valuable articles without sacrifice, and as the Committee was immovable, this meeting was called to express its opinions.

Clergymen, and others immediately concerned, having spent nearly two hours in the discussion of the subject, with good feeling, and yet with much spirit and animation, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, with but few dissenting voices:

Whereas some of the representatives of the people who are here assembled, having come without knowledge as to the wishes of the Executive Committee of the Fair on the subject of raffling, action thereon having been taken after the issue of their circular; and,

Whereas the question of raffling being submitted to this meeting for an expression of its opinion: it is therefore

Resolved, That this is the people's Fair; that it contains the offerings of the people from all sections of the country; and that these contributions are here to sell; and that each party having charge of such contributions claims the right to dispose of their articles, according to their best judgment: *Provided*, that all sales within the building shall be rigidly confined to the limits of the respective departments, except for such goods as may be disposed of at the auction booth.

Resolved, That in the expression of this opinion, the abstract question of the morality of raffling is not involved.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Bryan exhorted all to go to work in good faith and fellowship, stating, in a peculiarly felicitous style, that while he did not express

any opinion on the abstract question of the morality of raffling in fairs, he was satisfied that there were some things quite as sinful as many supposed raffling to be, which he hoped would not be indulged by any, and these things were intolerance of opinion, and yielding to an unchristian temper.

Thus was the vexed question disposed of. The official action of the managers of the Fair discountenancing the practice, and yet the voice of the people demanding it.

Every booth is active, and all hands are earnestly engaged to make as large a division of money to the various interests embraced in the enterprise as possible.

The Christian Commission is to receive a liberal share of the proceeds; and in the bestowments of the people for distributing religious reading, building up homes, and providing for the thousand emergencies incident to reinstating the soldier to citizenship again, there will be a grand totality of benevolent effort hitherto unknown to this region. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PARRISH.

TOUCHING LETTER FROM A WISCONSIN SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF CAIRO,
CAIRO, Ills., *May* 1, 1865.

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIEND LIZZIE: I am really glad to make the acquaintance of so dear a little girl. I will tell you how it came about. Going down to the "Sanitary Boat," the box containing your comfort bags was being opened, and I espied among the rest one that reminded me so much of my own dear little one, that I seized and claimed it as mine. Opening it, I found your little note addressed "My dear Soldier." I read it with much interest, and re-read it; and showed it to my commanding officer, who is in command of the post. It made him, too, think of his little one at home. So you see, dear one, that your note has at least been on one of its missions, and has rejoiced our hearts. Now for the contents of the bag. You see one of your own sheets of paper comes back to you, and one of your stamps. I used one of your needles, one of your buttons, and some of your thread. The Colonel smoked your tobacco, and wished me to tell you it was fine. In fact, we enjoyed the "Comfort Bag" hugely, talked over it, thought over it; and I must confess, soldier that I am, that I looked at it till a dimness came over my sight, occasioned by the tear it would start. For I thought of the precious jewel God gave me, of your own age, a thoughtful, lovely child; one like you who loved the Sabbath school, her Bible, her pa and ma, her sister, and her dear Saviour; who for years closed not her eyes in sleep till she had said her little prayer, but who, too good for earth, was transplanted by "Our Father" to bloom in eternal youth in the arms of him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." My dear Lizzie, that *her* God may be yours is the wish of your "dear soldier." I sit in my room here to-night buried almost in memories called up by your little note, and am happy to tell you they are of the *happiest* kind. My home is in Wisconsin, and far from the Mississippi river, in the town of Viroqua, Vernon county. See if you can find that on the map. But I am here in my country's service, trying to sustain our *nation's* life, and insure to you and others, who are growing up to manhood and womanhood, the privilege of living in a *free* country, never again to be disturbed by any such a war as this. Accept my thanks for your kind favor; and be assured that the memory of to-day, with your bag in sight, (which I shall take home with me,) will always be green. Please tell the ladies of the "Buffalo Aid Society," that if they could have seen the discharged prisoners from such prisons as Andersonville and Cahawba appropriate their little tokens of regard for the soldier's welfare, they would have felt amply repaid for any pains they have taken. Until this "cruel war is over" their efforts will be needed. But we hope that that day is not far distant. Then we hope to meet our little ones, and enjoy their sweet caresses, as I'm sure your own kind parents do yours. That you may regain your health and grow up a blessing to those around you, live in the fear of God, and enjoy his favor in this life and the one to come, is the wish and prayer of your "dear soldier,

JOSEPH D. BROTHERS,
Co. I, 42d Wis. Vol. Infantry.

FLAG QUILTS.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Perhaps your readers will be interested in the following items respecting two flag quilts. Some time in April, we received from a country town a quilt made in the form of a flag—red and white stripes and a blue

field with the white stars sewed on, all nicely quilted. It was sent to the Commission, with a note attached requesting the soldier who had the comfort of sleeping under this *Union* quilt to acknowledge it, that we might have some proof that the soldiers received the donations designed for them.

In less than three weeks, the following letter was received at our rooms. Knowing that the exact words of a soldier's letter are always more interesting and effective than any abstract account, I send a copy of it:

"Headquarters 202d Reg't. Pa. Vols.,
"Fairfax Station, Va., *May* 10, 1865.

"Fair Sex: I am a soldier in the above named regiment, and also am in receipt of a few lines pinned on one of your quilts; and feel heartily glad to know that we are not forgotten by the fair ones at home. You ask the question for me to inform you whether us soldiers receive such articles. I will answer by saying to the Society that we do. Also, my bed has on a very nice, clean white sheet and pillow, with white slip on. I need not tell you of the pleasant dreams I had, but the first night the flag quilt was spread over me, I did dream of the loved ones far away. But enough; your donations are received—small favors thankfully and larger ones in proportion. I will wait a speedy reply from the fair ones. I am a man twenty-six years of age, and belong to good society. J. B."

This letter was duly answered by the Society which had contributed the gift.

We have another flag quilt, which we shall send this week, around which cluster some touching associations. The lady who brought it told us that, when our national banner was first insulted at Fort Sumter, this flag was made by her mother and brother, and was one of the first that was raised in her town. On the death of the mother, not long after, her sorrowing son cut down the flag staff, and entered the army. He was killed at Chancellorsville, and this flag was never unfurled after his enlistment till the death of our murdered President, when it was draped in mourning for that sad event. Thus consecrated, the sister has now converted it into a quilt, and wishes it sent to some one of our released prisoners still in hospital.

We shall endeavor to comply with her wishes. New Haven, Conn.

CRUELTY TO UNION PRISONERS.

Extracts from the report of Frederick N. Knapp, Superintendent of Special Relief, read at the quarterly meeting of the Board of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1865.

* * * On Sunday, April 2, I arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina, having left Washington in response to the call made by Dr. Agnew in his letter of March 20, describing the wretchedness and destitution of the 1,500 or 2,000 Union prisoners who had just been brought into Wilmington, exchanged or paroled from the rebel prisons. When I reached Wilmington, all but 300 of these Union prisoners had been sent North; and those who remained had been made in all respects clean and comfortable, as had been those who had gone on shipboard. And this had been done largely, almost exclusively, through the abundant supplies of clothing furnished by the Commission—some thousands of garments—which enabled these men to lay aside the filthy rags in which alone they had for months been clothed. I am convinced from what I myself saw, and from the testimony of the medical and the military officers at Wilmington, that the Sanitary Commission did one of its most blessed and beneficent works in the help it gave to the surgeons there, who, with utterly deficient means at hand, were trying to lift these returned prisoners out of a state of filth and starvation—a condition resulting directly from long confinement at the South and studied deprivations. And I may add that among the men who still remained at Wilmington, although they were surrounded by comforts, and their appearance had of course been entirely changed from what it was at first, there was, in the seventy gangrenous limbs (dry gangrene from frost or exposure) of men gathered in one hospital, the saddest and most striking evidence I have yet seen of the malignant cruelty practiced upon our Union prisoners by the enemy. * * * * * *

On Friday, April 7, I left City Point, upon the Sanitary tug boat, "Gov. Curtin," which was starting with stores for Richmond. We arrived at Richmond Friday evening, having been delayed on our way up two hours at "Deep Bottom," where we took on board the "Curtin" quite an amount of supplies from what had been the sanitary store-house of the 25th army corps; the sanitary wagons,—which you will recollect followed the troops into Richmond

the morning it was evacuated,—though well loaded, were able to take but a share of the supplies.

Saturday morning, after passing by the smoking ruins, and getting sight of "Libby Prison" and "Belle Isle,"—each bound in with its terrible history,—I went out to "Jackson Hospital," one of the principal hospitals of the place, a mile and a half or two miles from the city; and here I saw that which, by contrast, made me feel tenfold more fully than ever before how great had been the barbarity of that system of starvation and exposure by which the rebels, with slow and terrible death, had killed off our men, their prisoners of war.

I found at that rebel hospital the evidence of thorough organization and wise system—a large generosity in all the provisions for the comfort of their patients; and testimony proving the fact that, as a general thing, there had been no lack of supplies there, but usually an abundance of all needed stores. As I looked on these well-ordered methods, and the liberal provision which had long been made by the rebels at that hospital, located within less than cannon-shot distance of Belle Isle, I felt that the thin screen of "*ignorance*" or of "*inability*," with which some persons still seek to temper the barbarity of the rebels, must be at once and utterly swept away, leaving the inhuman cruelty of this slow murder to stand out clearly, and its true nature to be recognized, viz: a means systematically arranged and adopted, under a deliberate plan, *as an engine of war*, whereby to thin our ranks by death, precisely as the bayonet is used in battle—except that the bayonet is connected with bravery, while this instrument of death is the weapon of cowardice. For what could stand in stronger contrast with the boasted chivalry of the South, or with the undoubted valor of her soldiers in the field, than this resort to a process of starving defenceless men by thousands, showing that the spirit of slavery, which fomented and has guided this rebellion, is not only oppressive, but base; since bravery—that virtue which all men praise—dies out under a system that creates and thrives upon brutality and ungoverned passions? What, therefore, if not this meanest and most cruel method of getting rid of a dreaded foe, should forever be branded as *cowardice?*

Jackson Hospital, as established and conducted by the rebels, was excellent; in some respects, few military hospitals of our own surpass it. It was excellent in its general plan of organization; in its location and its arrangement of buildings; in its administration; in its thorough policing; in the exceeding cleanliness of its bedding, and in the very liberal provision made by the rebel government for the hospital fund.

Jackson Hospital comfortably accommodates 2,500 patients. Winder Hospital, which is near by, but which I did not visit, is said to be similar to Jackson Hospital in general arrangements and capacity, but inferior in its situation and its appointments. The buildings at Jackson Hospital are much like our usual wooden hospital barracks, well arranged and well warmed and lighted, the floors nicely scoured, and the walls, in many wards, covered with canvas, which was painted white. The bedsteads were only wood, but were kept very white, and on each was both a straw bed and a cotton mattrass, and two feather pillows with nice pillow cases. The sheets and blankets and bedspreads were unusually clean, and bore marks of being carefully looked after. The cleanliness of the bed-linen was accounted for by the large laundry, where sixty (60) laundresses were constantly at work. The laundry was provided with a long row of fixed tubs, into which the water was brought by pipes, and ample provision was made for heating water, heating irons, &c., &c.

This laundry had its tenements near by for the women employed there, where they seemed comfortable in their quarters, and neat in personal appearance. At the hospital, beside the medical corps and nurses, and the two matrons to every ninety patients, there were in each section a chief linen matron and a chief culinary matron, with their two assistants. In each section was a kitchen for special diet, with four to six stoves—this besides the general kitchen attached to each section. The special diet list was posted in all the wards, and seemed liberal and aiming to secure variety. The dispensaries were well fitted up, and the persons in charge said, in answer to my inquiry, that, excepting a deficiency at times in some few articles, their supply had been good. The linen rooms were kept in the neatest order, and seemed to have been unusually well filled. The baggage rooms were like the rest, clean and well arranged. The dining rooms of each section, where the convalescents ate, were also kept well, and the tables neat, and bearing marks of care and comfort, and convalescents who had

been there some months assured me that their fare was, on the whole, excellent. There were no covered walks connecting the different buildings in the section with the dining rooms, nor were there any "tramways" from the kitchens to the wards; but the walks were hard and clean, and the drains deep and free. At the head of each section were neat buildings, one of which was occupied by surgeons, others by matron's and women assistants. These buildings, with their white-washed fronts and green blinds, and patches of grass, had a look of comfort. There was no general method of carrying water by pipes over the different buildings, consequently there was no provision for bath rooms in the several wards —a decided deficiency; but good water for ordinary use was furnished by wells. The water-closets for convalescents were located where a running stream carried off the deposits.

Within the hospital grounds and near by was an open grove of large trees, with grass beneath, neatly kept. At the further edge of this grove was one of the two large ice houses which supplied the hospital, each 30x30 feet, and 18 feet deep. They are both now filled solid with ice, well protected. A little way from the hospital on the other side are large sheds and a barn, also a dairy house, with the cold water of the melting ice of one of the ice houses flowing through it. At this dairy in summer they have had sixty cows, pastured near by, to furnish fresh milk, and at times fresh butter also, to the patients. The refuse from the barn yard goes to enrich the hospital garden of three or four acres, which the surgeon formerly in charge told me had become very productive.

Near the dairy house stands a large bakery, at present not used, with capacious ovens, where formerly, as the man in charge stated, they turned out sixty thousand pounds of bread per day.

To the above memoranda is to be added this most important fact, viz: that the rebel government, in making provision for the "Hospital Fund," added *one hundred per cent.* to the usual army ration. Thus was furnished large means for purchasing extra supplies.

Such, roughly sketched, is the record of Jackson Hospital, as it had been during the past year or more; while near by, all the time, was Belle Isle, with its shelterless and starving thousands. * * *

THE WORK OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

(*Continued from Bulletin No.* 38.)

INSPECTION OF THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS.

While the Commission was thus organizing societies throughout the country for its future operations, it did not lose sight of the important object for which it had been created. From the first, inspectors had been sent to examine the camps and hospitals, not merely with respect to their sanitary condition, but in regard to everything that could enable the soldier more satisfactorily to perform his duties, apart from purely military considerations. The examination was generally made by two inspectors acting in concert: one of these was a physician of acknowledged ability; the other was usually a minister of the Gospel. It was enjoined upon them to present themselves to the general or commanding officer immediately on their arrival at the post which was assigned them, to seek at once to establish friendly relations with the medical corps, and to ask for the information specified in their instructions. After visiting the hospitals, the camps, and even the troops, they forwarded their reports, which were always confidential, to the central committee at Washington. More than two thousand reports have already been thus furnished, and there is great reason to believe that this voluntary benevolent association possesses more complete and more important information of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the troops in the field than can be found anywhere else. Every inspector, in his report, is bound to answer, in writing, to one hundred and twenty-five printed questions, respecting everything that can affect the welfare and health of the soldiers in the various latitudes, and at the different seasons of the year.

The medical department of the army had fallen into a state of inefficiency during the long period of peace which preceded the Southern rebellion. It was necessary to re-organize it. But the administration having been only recently installed, did not at first appreciate the greatness of the work before them. They were content with merely appointing a new Surgeon General, retaining, at the same time, the old organization. The officer thus chosen showed himself from the first hostile to the Commission; but as his opposition could not overpower the authorization granted by the

Secretary of War, and sanctioned by the President, he decided at length to allow the Commission to do what it wished in regard to the volunteers, on condition that it should not in any way concern itself with the regular troops.

The Sanitary Commission, authorized by the President and the Secretary of War to continue its work, had been enabled to dispense with the approbation of the Surgeon General, but on this, as on all other occasions, it acted only in concert with the medical and military authorities, a moderation before which all the jealous suspicions of which it had at first been the object were destined to disappear.

The Government, however, not considering the Surgeon General, of whom we have just spoken, equal to the demands of the time, resolved that another should be appointed. This appointment depended on the President, but it was known that the opinion of the Secretary of War would have great influence on his choice. In departing from the rule of seniority, there was great danger lest favoritism might prevail over merit; yet it was of the utmost importance that the position should be given to him who was best qualified to fill it, without respect to rank or age. Under these circumstances, the Commission resolved to choose a candidate, and respectfully to present the name of their choice to the President. While the proposed new medical act was under discussion in Congress, the standing committee, comprising several of the most eminent practitioners in the United States, began to look out for a person possessing the scientific acquirements and administrative abilities necessary for such a position. They made choice of Dr. W. A. Hammond, assistant surgeon of the medical staff. After some hesitation, Mr. Lincoln decided to present the name of the candidate of the Commission to Congress, and he was confirmed. From a simple First Lieutenant, director of a single hospital, Dr. Hammond rose at once to the rank of a Brigadier General, and had all the responsibility of the medical department of an army as numerous as that of any power in Europe. The results of his nomination have answered the hopes of his friends, and satisfied the wants of the country. The London "*Medical Times*," dated the 17th of October, 1863, says of Dr. Hammond: "Making allowance for the usual transatlantic exaggerations, he really seems to have performed his work well. Appointed by the President in spite of the old routine custom, over the heads of many seniors, he came to his task full of vigor, in the prime of life, and capable of great physical endurance. With a bold hand he surrounded himself with trustworthy subordinates, displacing many who he did not think equal to the crisis, and proceeded energetically with his work. Large armies had to be provided for, a system of military hospitals to be organized, the examining boards to be reconstructed, and an army medical school and museum to be founded. Well, in these vast and useful works, he seems to have succeeded beyond all expectation."

He recognized the importance of the labors of the Sanitary Commission, and after his election this body became what it was destined to be—an aid to the medical corps, and an ever present friend of the sick and wounded.

DISEASES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

After Dr. Hammond had taken charge of the medical department of the army, the Sanitary Commission was enabled to give all its attention to its original object. In order to assail the rebellion to the best advantage, the theatre of the war had been divided by the government into military departments; these were generally determined by the basins of the great rivers, such as the Potomac, the Mississippi, the Cumberland, &c.; but there were also those of North and South Carolina, &c. These departments, in many respects, differ widely from each other; it may almost be said that all the latitudes and all the climates of Europe are therein represented. Diseases which cause great ravages in one of these departments are sometimes wholly unknown in another. It has been necessary to institute particular inquiry respecting the proper mode of treating certain miasmatic diseases to which the armies of Europe are strangers. The Commission has made great efforts to obtain in advance the necessary information concerning the destination or change of position of the different army corps; as soon as it has been obtained, physicians and surgeons have been sent with each army corps, that they might make particular inquiry respecting the principal diseases prevailing in that locality. The reports of these physicians

furnish the Commission with full information, not only with respect to the preventive measures necessary to be adopted, and the usual mode of treating the diseases in question, but also as to the best methods of forwarding supplies to the point desired.

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS.

At the commencement of the war the military operations on both sides had for their bases the courses of navigable waters. To that, both Unionists and Secessionists were forced, by the nature of the country, there being in the South but few railways, and these having but a single track, while good roads of the ordinary kind are almost unknown, and those which do exist are impracticable during a considerable part of the year. In consequence of this state of things, the Sanitary Commission recommended that a system of transports should be organized, and setting the example, it obtained from the government several large river steamboats, and converted them into hospitals. In these it placed its own surgeons and competent attendants for the sick, together with medicines and provisions, and despatched them to the scene of military operations.

In order to give an illustration of the utility of these floating hospitals, we may refer to the campaign of the Peninsula in 1862. The base of Gen. McClellan's operations against Richmond was formed by the rivers York and Pamunkey. From the early part of the campaign until the insurgents had turned the right flank of the main army, (about the end of June,) thus compelling the latter to retreat from its position on the Chickahominy, the sick and wounded of the Federal army were conveyed to West Point, on the Pamunkey. There the general hospitals of the army were established, but they were soon full; the climate of this locality was excessively hot and unhealthy, and the medical corps insufficient in number for the proper discharge of their duties. As soon, therefore, as the floating hospitals arrived, the sick were conveyed by way of the Pamunkey and York to Fortress Monroe, at the entrance of the Chesapeake. There, having the benefit of the refreshing sea breeze, and only twelve hours distant from Baltimore by steam, they could readily obtain all needful assistance, and if occasion required, they could be directly transported to the North.

The steamers on the American rivers are particularly adapted for such a service. All their machinery is above the water line; they draw only a few feet of water, the cabins being arranged one above the other, the vessel sometimes having three tiers of them. The windows are large, the ceilings high, thus allowing a free supply of that element which is so essential to a hospital—pure air—even when there are on board from eight hundred to a thousand persons.

It may not be out of place to give here some idea of the work which has been accomplished on these floating hospitals of the Sanitary Commission. The women here, also, are the life and soul of these establishments, surpassing the men, even, in courage and energy. They belong nearly all to the most wealthy or most respectable families, for it is generally regarded as a great honor to be employed by the Commission in such service. This is the more surprising, because it could not be supposed that their former habits of comfort and luxury could prepare them for encountering the perils and privations which they must necessarily meet with in this field of labor.

From a work recently published, respecting the Sanitary Commission, by one of their female attendants, (*gorde malades,*) we extract the following:

"At midnight two steamers came alongside the *Elm City*, each with a hundred sick, bringing word that the *Daniel Webster* No. 2, (a side-wheel vessel, not a Commission boat,) was aground at a little distance, with two hundred more, having no one in charge of them, and nothing to eat. Of course they had to be attended to. So amidst the wildest and most beautiful storm of thunder and lightning, four of us pulled off to her in a little boat, with tea, bread, brandy, and beef essence. (No one can tell how it tries my nerves to go toppling round at night in little boats, and clambering up ships' sides on little ladders.) We fed them—the usual process. Poor fellows! they were so crazy! And then the *Wissahickon* came alongside to transfer them to the *Elm City*. Only a part of them could go in the first load. Dr. Ware, with his constant thoughtfulness, made me go in her to escape returning in the small boat. Just as we pushed off, the steam gave out, and we drifted end on to the shore. Then a boat had to put off from the *Elm City*, with a line to tow us up. All this time the thunder was incessant, the rain falling in

torrents, whilst every second the beautiful crimson lightning flashed the whole scene open to us."

Another episode presents traits of character truly heroic. We may here remark, in passing, that the Sanitary Commission does not keep in its service any one who manifests the slightest timidity under the fire of the enemy or in any other danger.

The following circumstances occurred after the retreat from the Chickahominy, when the army of the Potomac had just arrived at the James river:

"Reached Harrison's Bar at 11 A. M., July 1st, and were ordered to go up the James river as far as Carter's Landing. To do this we must pass the batteries at City Point. We were told there was no danger, if we should carry a yellow flag; *yellow flag* we had none, so we trusted to the *red* Sanitary Commission, and prepared to run it. The *Galena* hailed us to keep below as we passed the battery. Shortly after, we came up with The *Monitor*, and the little captain, with his East India hat, trumpet in hand, repeated the advice of The *Galena*, and added that if he heard firing he would follow us. Our cannon pointed its black muzzle at the shore, and on we went. As we left The *Monitor*, the captain came to me, with his grim smile, and said, 'I'll take those mattresses you spoke of.' We had joked, as people will, about our danger, and I had suggested mattresses around the wheel-house, never thinking that he would try it But the captain was in earnest; when was he anything else? So the 'contrabands'* brought up the mattresses and piled them against the wheel-house, and the pilot stood against the mast with a mattress slung in the rigging to protect him. In an hour we had passed the danger and reached Carter's Landing, and there was the army, 'all that was left of it.'"

Honor to the women! They are the same in all parts of the world; kind, devoted, counting their personal comfort and safety as nothing if they can only relieve those who suffer.

*From the commencement of the war this name was given by the Union armies to the liberated negroes. Its origin was as follows: When General Butler commanded at Fortress Monroe, he wrote to the Secretary of War to ask what was to be done with the negroes who had not run away from their masters, but whose masters had run away from them, adding, that inasmuch as they might be made use of in war, they ought, as well as the other property of the rebels capable of being so used, to be considered as "contraband of war," and the term has since been universally applied to them.

MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The want of a certain kind of experience of the medical officers of the volunteer army had, from the first, attracted the attention of the Commission. Almost all the surgeons and assistant surgeons were ignorant of that particular branch of medical science which relates to armies during a campaign. On the other hand, the Government had too much to do to be able to give the necessary attention to this subject. The Sanitary Commission, therefore, nominated of its own members a special committee, charged with the preparation of a series of reports on military surgery, and the subjects thereto appertaining. The following list of pamphlets published by this committee will give some idea of this branch of labor:

A—Report on Military Hygiene and Therapeutics.

B—Instructions to Surgeons on Field of Battle.

C—Rules for preserving the Health of the Soldier.

D—Report on the use of Quinine as a Prophylactic.

E—Report on Vaccination in Armies.

F—Report on Amputations.

G—Report on Amputations through Foot and Ankle Joint.

H—Report on Venereal Diseases, &c.

I—Report on Pneumonia.

K—Report on continued Fevers.

L—Excision of Joints.

M—Dysentery.

N—Report on Scurvy.

O—Report on Treatment of Fractures in Military Surgery.

P—Report on Miasmatic Fevers.

Q—Report on Yellow Fever.

R—Hemorrhage from Wounds.

S—Infectious Diseases.

T—Plaster of Paris Splints.

All these documents are distributed gratuitously among the members of the medical corps of the army.

Had the Sanitary Commission done nothing else than publish these reports, and give circulation to this kind of information, it would have deserved the thanks of the army and the country, for the surgeons of the regiments, nearly all of whom had recently passed from civil life to their new position, were, for the most part, but imperfectly acquainted with the duties and demands of their office.

THE "CUISINE" OF THE CAMPS.

The proper cooking of the food destined for the soldiers is a subject of great importance, and it early attracted the attention of the Commission. There was a great deal to be done in this respect. The rations of the American soldiers greatly exceed, both in quantity and variety, those of any other nation. But the Americans (generally speaking) are rather poor cooks, so that even the quantity of food became, when it was badly prepared, a great cause of disease among the troops. As a general rule, the cooking during a campaign consisted in roasting (or rather in broiling) the meat which had been freshly killed over a fire built on the earth. In such a proceeding economy of fuel is usually a secondary consideration, and it sometimes happens that after a certain length of time they are reduced to short allowance. After an engagement the soldiers are not generally inclined to fatigue themselves much in search for wood, nevertheless there are hundreds, sometimes thousands, of the wounded and sick to be nourished. On such occasions the Commission made use of immense boilers mounted on wheels, and containing a soup well prepared and nourishing, which its agents distributed to the soldiers, who, on their part, were not long in imitating the example thus set them.

FLYING HOSPITALS.

Another proposition of the Commission, which the medical corps adopted at once, was that of a military hospital arranged on an improved plan. A structure destined to receive the sick, which can be quickly erected, which is sufficiently large, and at the same time easy of transportation, is a very great desideratum to every army; and it may be doubted whether these three essential conditions could be better fulfilled than by the arrangement referred to. It consisted of the trunks of trees placed at the desired distance from each other, the roof being formed of tarpaulin, and the walls of sail-cloth, which could be raised or lowered at pleasure, according as much or little air might be desired. The first hospital of this kind that was constructed contained 1,500 beds.

A FALSE CHARGE REFUTED.

How is This?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I have just seen a letter from the wife of a soldier belonging to Schofield's army. She says her husband has been in the hospital at Newbern three weeks, receiving good care. But he adds: "The Christian and Sanitary Commissions are represented here, but the poor sick soldiers have to pay for what they get of them. It is the officers that receive the benefit of their ministrations." This being the case, this poor woman has sent five dollars to assist her husband in putting himself in condition to resume his place in line to fight the battles of his country. Are not such women of more real value to the country than our Sanitary and Christian Commissions?

NEW YORK, *April* 10, 1865.

ROOMS OF THE U. S. SAN. COM.,
NEWBERN, N. C., *May* 29, 1865.

To JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, Esq.,
General Secretary U. S. S. C.:

DEAR SIR: I propose to make a brief statement of what the Sanitary Commission has done for the sick soldiers in this same hospital at Newbern, during the limited period from January 1 to May 1, leaving the manner of the disbursement to more disinterested evidence.

During the period referred to, we have issued to one hundred and forty-six requisitions of the Chief Surgeon and his assistants, to say nothing of individual relief to convalescents from this hospital calling at the rooms of the Commission. These requisitions embrace—

Arm Slings	12	Canned Mutton, lbs.	240
Bandages, bbls.	4	Condensed Milk, lbs.	2,080
Beef Stock, lbs.	300	Mittens, pr.	1
Bitters, bot.	1	Needle Books	5
Blackberry, cond'd, lbs.	17	Onions, bbls.	30
Blackberry Cord., bots.	7	Overcoats, Infantry	35
Blankets	46	Pads	93
Brandy, qts.	5	Pants, prs.	138
Currants, boxes	2	Paper, note, ream	3½
Cushions	313	Penholders, doz.	10
Chloride Lime, bbls.	6	Pens, gross	1½
Drawers, woolen, prs.	784	Pickles, bbls.	3
Drawers, cotton, prs.	37	Potatoes, bbls.	328
Dominoes, boxes	4	Prunes, pkges.	2
Eye Shades	3	Pillow Cases	144
Gelatine, lbs.	16	Pears, lbs.	60
Ale, bbls.	3	Rags, bbls.	2½
Apple Butter, keg	1	Shirts, cotton	145
Bed Pans	20	Shirts, woolen	1,332
Blouses	90	Shoes, prs.	39
Cabbage, bbls.	2	Slippers	159
Chocolate & Cocoa, lbs.	144	Socks	600
Corn Starch, lbs.	237	Sponges	6
Crackers, bbls.	33	Sugar, white, lbs.	80
Crutches, prs.	62	Surgical Shirts, cotton.	10
Comfort Bags	51	Surgical Shirts, woolen.	7
Dried Apples, bbl.	1	Tea, lbs.	10
Dried Fruit, pkges.	9	Testaments	12
Envelopes	1,000	Tin Cups	59
Farina, lbs.	23	Tobacco, lbs.	28
Ginger Extract, bot.	1	Tomatoes, canned, lbs.	4,235
Handkerchiefs	163	Towels	3
Hats	34	Mutton, canned, lbs.	240
Isinglass, lbs.	2½	Whiskey, pts.	22
Jellies, jars	21	Wine, bots.	25
Krout, bbls.	9	Wrappers	5
Lemons, boxes	2	Vaccine Crust	1
Lanterns	1		

The General Hospital, which is under the able management of Dr. Clayton Cowgill, Surg. U. S. V., has of its own a well-

regulated, extra-diet kitchen, supplied by a hospital fund, administered with liberality and judgment. The capacity of the hospital has ranged from 800 to 3,000 beds; and the fund has been abundant for supplying to the extra-diet kitchen everything attainable in this market, and for sending an occasional special agent to New York for such articles and quantities as were not attainable in this limited market. This hospital, through its whole history, from the capture of Newbern to the surrender of the Rebel armies, has grown up under the daily observation of the agents of the Commission at this post, and is regarded by me to be as perfect in its machinery and administration, and as justly and humanely administered, as the best regulated institution in the country; and this opinion is sustained by the testimony of every Government official whose duty has led them to inspect it.

I mention this not with the intention of drawing your attention from any malfeasance with which our agents are charged in the *Tribune*, but to give the proper credit to the management of the hospital, and account for the confidential relations between it and the Commission here. I have found no occasion to send an agent through the hospital to disburse special comforts, as every bedside, at all hours of my visits, showed all the appendages and comforts required in a well attended sick room and by every phase of disease. Yet, during the Carolina campaign of Schofield's and Sherman's armies, the additional strain upon our hospital attention was met by the valuable and voluntary services of one as refined and gentle as the most tender sensibilities could render her, and whose angelic ministrations were operating at the very time when this *Tribune* item was penned. When the rush of Sherman's sick and wounded poured in upon our overworked hospital and Sanitary corps, the matrons and female teachers employed in Newbern came to the rescue, with offers of help in their appropriate sphere. They formed Teachers' Associations of Relief, drew crude supplies generously from our Sanitary stores, and with gentle hand disbursed them, in the most tempting forms attainable by the culinary art, through all the wards of the hospital, under the professional supervision of the respective surgeons. This supervision was easily maintained, as the daily card of the surgeon for each patient indicated the general and extra diet most suitable for his case.

I record a list of some of the articles drawn by these ladies from the stores of the Sanitary Commission during six weeks of this period:

Milk, cans	215	Wine, bottles	68
Corn starch and maizena, lbs	127	Brandy, bottles	2
Gelatine and Isinglass, pkgs	90	Cordials and Syrups, bottles	20
Arrow-root, lbs	15	Farina, lbs	44
Sugar, lbs	206	Crackers, barrels	1
Tomatoes, lbs	459	Tea, lbs	9
Dried fruit, barrels	2	Cocoa and Chocolate, lbs	41
Coffee, lbs	65	Peas, canned, lbs	61
Bay rum, bottle	1	Ginger, extra, box	1
Preserves and Jellies, 8 gals. and jars	89	Pears, canned, lbs. / Peaches " " / Quinces " "	161
Lemons, boxes	2		

These ministrations were made "without money and without price," and I deem it impossible that any such malfeasance as indicated in the *Tribune's* item could be carried on in this hospital.

Soldiers, in thousands of instances, eat drink, and wear, the choicest stores of the Sanitary Commission, without dreaming of the source from which they derive these comforts and luxuries, and in the very act of enjoyment, would be ready to aver unconsciously that they "never received anything from the Sanitary Commission." They do not always know what it is that softens the asperities of the service in this war, nor whence comes the relief that makes the soldier's life in our armies so much more tolerable than in any of the armies heretofore recorded in history.

It would be difficult to conceive in what way the "five dollars" were needed "to assist her husband to resume his place in line," &c., unless it was for clothes, and for these the hospital had two sources to draw from, viz: the Government stores and the Sanitary Commission. The surgeons in charge had a *carte blanche* on the Commission here for supplies to meet pressing wants, and the list shows that they made liberal use of it for their patients, as in the limited period alluded to, they drew over 800 pairs drawers, 90 blouses, 163 handkerchiefs, 35 overcoats, 138 pairs pants, 1,477 shirts, 39 pairs shoes, 159 pairs slippers, and 600 pairs socks.

I have prolonged this notice of the *Tribune's* item to show that a soldier in the General Hospital in Newbern need not suffer for comfort, nor buy Sanitary stores, nor seek from distant friends the relief necessary to enable him to place himself in line. No agent of the Sanitary Commis-

sion has, at any time, sold any article to any person in this department. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. W. PAGE, M. D.,
Inspector U. S. San. Com.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., *May* 6, 1865.

DR. J. S. NEWBERRY,
Sec'y West'n Dep't U. S. San. Com., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions, on the 13th of April I took charge of the steamer *J. T. McCombs*, at Louisville, chartered by the Sanitary Commission, and loaded with stores, principally for the paroled prisoners at Vicksburg, or, in case they were not wanted there, to be taken to New Orleans.

We left Louisville that night, and after stopping at several towns along the river to leave passengers, reached Paducah, Ky., before daylight on the 15th. I left a few packages for the agency of the Sanitary Commission there, and then went directly on to Cairo, where we arrived in a few hours. There were about two car-loads of our stores, some stores of the Indiana State Agent, and a number of articles for the Freedmen's Institute, which I took on here. The news of the death of President Lincoln reached us here, and it so occupied the minds of all that it was almost impossible to accomplish anything. We left at 7 p. m., reported that night at Columbus, and reached Memphis the next afternoon. I left here some tobacco, codfish, condensed milk, and concentrated beef. A large supply of stores had been received a few days before, so they needed but a few things from our cargo. We were detained here four hours. We coaled a short distance below Memphis, and then kept on to Vicksburg.

Monday afternoon we tied up at a military station, as the weather indicated a storm, but at 1 a. m., on Tuesday, we started again, and had not proceeded far when a sudden squall struck us, so that although the engine was reversed, we were driven with great force upon the bank, and then recoiling, were blown into the timber just below where we first struck. Here the boat was made fast. The extent of the damage was a leak, which, however, was not bad enough to prevent our continuing on our way in a few hours.

We arrived at Vicksburg at 10 a. m., on the 18th. I immediately found Mr. Tone, the agent for the relief of the paroled prisoners, and learned from him that there was need for but a few stores from our cargo. I therefore transferred to him ten boxes tobacco, one box pipes, one box pincushions and housewives, one box suspenders, one box buttons, thread, &c., one box stationery, one box miscellany, nine barrels dried fruit, two barrels green apples, three kegs butter, and reading matter, also the packages for the Indiana State Agent and the Christian Commission. That evening I started with the remaining cargo for New Orleans. The next morning we reached Natchez, and were detained a couple of hours in putting off the articles for the Freedmen's Institute.

In the evening, a few miles below Morganza, we went to the bank to wood. While there six guerrillas came up, and upon talking to them, they said there was a force of sixty more a short distance up the river, but they would send up a man to tell them *not* to come down. Nevertheless, we got up steam as quickly as possible, and sent one of the hands to let go our line, but the guerrillas threatened to shoot him if he touched it, so we let it go from the boat and backed off. Our man was not quick enough in getting on the boat, and was left. They fired at us once, but did not hit us. We afterwards learned from the man, whom they suffered to follow us on another steamer, that they were waiting for a larger force to come down to capture us.

We stopped at Port Hudson and Baton Rouge that night to report, and reached New Orleans on the afternoon of the 20th. Dr. Blake was very glad to receive the stores, as there was great need of them at Mobile. I delivered to him 1,375 barrels, 316 boxes, 20 bales, 8 kegs of stores. The stores were in very good condition on our arrival. Friday and Monday we discharged our cargo. On Saturday all business was stopped throughout the city. Tuesday morning we coaled, and then started on our return. I was unable to get any private freight to bring up, and had none of our own until we reached Vicksburg, where I took on a number of articles that were of no further use there, since all but a very few prisoners had left. I should have taken some prisoners on our boat, but there were ample hospital accommodations in Vicksburg, and a hospital boat was expected soon, which could make them (there being only about 150) much more comfortable than we could.

Nothing of any importance happened on

the journey up the river. The news of the terrible disaster to the *Sultana*, which left Vicksburg three days before us was communicated to us by a gunboat near White river. We stopped at places only long enough to report or coal, and reached Louisville on the 4th of May, three weeks from the day we started.

The steamer, though a small one, was quite fast and under the charge of excellent officers.

Very respectfully yours,

RUSSELL HODGE.

THE CLOSE.

In the narrowing of the supply work of the Commission, and the consequent centralization of its records and laborers, the *Bulletin* office has been removed to Washington. This number makes its first visit to the Branches and Aid Societies from the Central Office. It will visit them once more—next month; and then, like the Aid Societies, of which it is the organ, will rest till Providence may indicate the necessity for further expression.

Words perish; but the ideas which lie behind and beneath them are immortal. Forms die; but the principles of which they are the visible expression—never.

The great idea of the Sanitary Commission is a living idea; it lives in the heart of the American people, and can never be obliterated. We may write its history and record the names and deeds of its workers—it may be preserved through generations and admired by all people; but the ideas, principles, and thoughts which it has infused throughout the entire system of our political and social life have made an impression upon human character and given shape to benevolent effort that can never lose its impression upon human society.

This seems to be saying a great deal, but it is saying no more than may be said of all truth and goodness.

The Aid Societies that exist through the country, though they may for a while cease their activity, can never cease to exist, in an ideal form, in the minds and hearts of the women who constitute them. They have been the spongioles of the larger roots of our tree, which have gently and imperceptibly moved among the hidden springs of the heart of America, and drawn in the current of sympathy and love that has developed a fruitage such as the world has never seen before.

There must be no severance of any part of this great life machinery. If it should for a time cease to be active, it should be like the tree in winter, without leaves or visible life, but ready for the outcoming sun and falling rain of another season to revive and beautify it. If the season never comes, it may stand a bold and noble tree still, being its own record of past usefulness.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

CLOSE OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.—No. XI.

To the Members of the Soldiers' Aid Societies, contributing through the Woman's Central Association of Relief:

DEAR FRIENDS: We promised you that the U. S. Sanitary Commission would let you know, at the earliest possible moment, when your work might conscientiously be brought to a close. The accompanying Circular (San. Com. Doc. No. 90) fixes the 4th of July next as that date.

The war is over! No more battle-fields, no more starving prisoners, no more wounded men, no more terrible lists of the missing and dead. The suffering and woe we have all tried to mitigate are at last passing away!

We will continue to furnish you with material as heretofore, only requesting you to take what you are sure you can return by July 4th. If your treasury contains money enough to buy all you can make up in that time, we will send you its full value in material, but without doubling the amount as usual. Thus all the funds in hand, collected for the use of the soldiers through our agency, may be immediately turned over to the Commission.

Although our work of furnishing supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers at a distance is nearly at an end, there still remains to us the duty and the privilege of cherishing the maimed and disabled veter-

ans who are returning to us. Every town and district will claim the opportunity of supporting and helping such of its own soldiers as may need this care. We beg you will keep alive your Soldiers' Aid organizations for this sacred duty.

Our usual Annual Report will be omitted, or rather deferred, until we can give you our final statement and farewell.

For a few weeks longer, then, we shall work together, as we have for the past four years. Should some new demand arise in the future, we shall rejoice to renew our connection with you.

I am, most affectionately yours, on behalf of the Association,

ELLEN COLLINS,
Ch'n Committee on Supplies.

NEW YORK, 11 COOPER UNION,
May 23, 1865.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 10, 1865.

In our circular of the 15th ultimo, addressed to the Branches and Aid Societies tributary to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, concerning future opportunities and methods of work, and more especially the procurement of employment for discharged soldiers, as far as may be necessary in consequence of physical disability, or as a means of aiding their return to former relations and occupations in civil life, it was proposed to furnish certain carefully prepared forms.

These forms are herewith transmitted.

Their use, while diminishing the labor, will also facilitate an intelligent and systematic prosecution of the work, and will enable the Central Office of the Commission eventually to tabulate the results gathered from all Aid Societies throughout the country.

Forms A, B, C, D, and E, relate exclusively to the procurement of employment, and sufficiently indicate the method and all necessary detail pertaining to the work.

It is important that the large and varied measure of good which may be secured to the soldier and to the community, by a thorough and generous application of the methods here presented, be kept clearly in view.

The Bureau of Information and Employment is designed to accomplish the following specific objects:

1. To aid those who have served honorably in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment, and to facilitate their return to former occupations and relations in civil life.

2 To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime, necessarily more or less a consequence of war, which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

Form F embraces questions to be answered, not by the soldiers themselves, but by intelligent observers, upon certain general conditions incident to the war, and to the return of the soldiers to their homes.

This form may seem to some unnecessarily full, and demanding information not immediately tending to practical results. The purpose which has determined the selection of the questions embraced may, therefore, be distinctly stated. It is, First, to collect such information concerning our discharged soldiers as will enable us most judiciously and effectively to be prepared to render to those really needing it any form of aid or relief which may be demanded of the people, in behalf of the men, or the children of those men, who have fought our battles; Second, to seize upon the occasion which is now presented for gathering material which shall illustrate the manner in which, under republican institutions, these men, long aliens from home pursuits, are at once quietly reinstated in their former industrial relations, and become again vital parts of the living whole. The value of the facts which may be thus obtained, in answer to the questions of Form F, can scarcely be over-estimated in its bearing upon many important questions, which already begin to engage the attention of statesmen and philanthropists, and which, in their answers, are to have a direct influence, in most practical ways, upon the future of the race. Unless the people themselves, through these agencies of the people, answer these questions, this record will never be made with the completeness which the present opportunity alone affords.

The attention of our Aid Societies is again directed to the valuable service which they may render to the families of discharged soldiers, by securing to them, through some systematic method, a knowledge of the existence and work of the "Army and Navy Claim Agency" of the U. S Sanitary Commission, which performs without charge the work which would otherwise fall into the hands of claim agents, thereby subjecting the soldier to a heavy tax, and often gross imposition and fraud.

It is suggested that in places where there may be no established Claim Agency of the Commission, the Aid Societies may render valuable service by applying to this Office for necessary blanks and instructions, that will enable them, in many instances, to transact all necessary details in the adjustment of claims.

In addition to the issue of cards and circulars, (according to accompanying forms,) to make known in your respective communities the work you are prepared to do, it is recommended, as an aid in your undertaking, that a liberal use be made of your local press for advertising your office and its facilities for giving help to the discharged soldiers and their families.

The necessary books and forms will be furnished by the Commission, upon application to the Branches or the Central Office; and will be finally returned to the Central Office of the Commission, for purposes of tabulation.

It is earnestly hoped that the work marked out in this supplement will be entered upon promptly. It is the demand of the present hour, as related to the welfare of our returning soldiers.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

Form A—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

APPLICANT'S REGISTER.

1. Number of Application						
2. Date						
3. Name						
4. Age						
5. Nationality						
6. Residence						
7. Regiment						
8. Term of Military Service						
9. Nature and Degree of Disability						
10. Occupation previous to Enlistment						
11. Occupation desired						
12. Qualifications						
13. Habits—Temperate or otherwise						
14. Means of Support						
15. Married						
16. Persons dependent on Applicant for Support						
17. References						
18. Opinion of Referee						
19. Kind of Employment secured						
20. Remarks						

Form B—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYER'S REGISTER.

1. Number						
2. Date						
3. Name						
4. Address						
5. Service required						
6. Hours of service required daily						
7. Skill or strength demanded						
8. Proposed Term of Engagement						
9. Compensation						
10. Remarks						

Form C—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Central Office, 244 F street, Washington, D. C.

MONTHLY RETURN.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186 .

Month of.....186 .
Number of applications for employment:
By Able-bodied men.....
By Disabled men.....
Total.....
Number of applications by Employers.....
Number furnished with Employment:
Able-bodied Men.....
Disabled Men.....
Total.....
Number who having been once furnished with employment have applied a second time.....

KIND OF EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED.

No.

Agricultural, ...
Mechanical, ...
Commercial, ...
Teaching, professional or fine arts, ...
Laborers, ...
Others, not included in above, ...

REMARKS.

Form D—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186 .

To

.....

.....

With the design of obtaining employment through this Bureau..... refers to you as to his character and qualifications.

You will oblige us by filling out and returning the annexed blanks with your signature. Your reply will be shown only to his employer.

Respectfully yours,

.....

Is he temperate?.....
Is he industrious?.....
Do you deem him honest?.....
How long have you known him?.....
State facts which may be of service to him, or of which his employer should be informed.....
No.....Insert No. of application.)

Form E—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Aid Society.)

.....186 .

To

.....

.....

You are requested to call at our office respecting your application at.....o'clock..... on.....inst., and to bring this notice with you.

.....

No.....Insert No. of Application.)

Form F—*U. S. Sanitary Commission.*

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE 244 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returns from.....

.....186 .

I. Population, according to census of 1860, included in the area embraced within the limits covered by this report.....	
II. Number of men who have enlisted from.....	
III. Number who are still in the service.....	
IV. Number who have died in the service.....	
V. Of those who have returned home, what proportion are able-bodied.....	
VI. Of those disabled, what proportion are seriously disabled?	
VII. What proportion are slightly disabled.....	
VIII. What proportion have come distinctly upon the charity of others for support.....	
IX. What agencies exist in your community for the relief of discharged soldiers or their families.....	
X. What has been the kind and amount of aid which these agencies have rendered.....	
XI. In your community how far is preference given by employers of labor to discharged soldiers.....	
XII. Number of widows of soldiers.....	
XIII. Number of these widows who are poor and partially dependent.....	
XIV. Number of children of deceased soldiers.....	
XV. What available provision has been made by the State or by other agencies by which these children, if poor, can be cared for and educated.....	
XVI. To what extent is aid of this kind, if any exists, sought and used for the advantage of these children.....	
XVII. What, upon the whole, has been the effect of this long term of military service upon the *moral tone* of the soldiers themselves.....	
XVIII. What has been the effect upon the *industrial habits* of these men.....	
XIX. Is there any marked effect upon the homes and upon the children of these soldiers, produced by this long absence of the father of the family? If there is, how, in general terms, does it show itself.....	
XX. Taking your community as a whole, what do you observe is *the influence of the war*, including, on the one side, the effect of these calls for generous sacrifices, the discipline of hopes and fears and sorrows, and, on the other hand, the demoralizing influences brought back from army life.....	

(Form of Circular to be printed and used by Aid Societies in their respective localities, the proper designation of each being inserted.)

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

.....

(Insert name of Society.)

This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in

more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

[Append names of Officers of Aid Society.]

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

THE RECORD OF THE COMMISSION.

The years of thought and labor that have been given to the Commission are in the past. Their record is unseen of the people as yet, and hence it is not appreciated.

In all the societies that have been tributary to it, there is a history of toil, of prayer, and patriotism that should be developed as an example to the world, as well as a just tribute to those who have participated in the work.

Every agent upon the field, every visitor and inspector of camp and hospital, has a record of his work, if not in tangible form, in his memory and heart. And it should be brought to light, that the whole may be condensed, and a history which shall exceed the history of any other benevolent organization the world has ever known, be made the crowning glory of our age.

The churches have not done for missions, humanitarians for their peculiar plans of benevolence, politicians for their ministries of public charity, what has been done for the army of the Union by the Union-loving people of the country during the continuance of the war.

The reason why so much has been accomplished is found in the universality of the claim for aid, without reference to names or divisions. All classes of people went to war, as representatives of all classes at home, and the generous sacrifice of the soldier was only equalled by the response of the people at home to strengthen and supplement the resources of the Government, that it should not fail in its care of the soldier.

Let all these fragmentary histories be collected. Let every incident of striking value be taken from the private diary of every one who has labored for the Commission, and forwarded to the Historical Bureau.

In the armies of the East and West alike, noble women have ventured into camp and field, and done noble service. Let these make their record.

Volunteers who have not been sent out by the Commission, but who have labored with it, and drawn from its supplies, have a record. Let the facts of their experience be presented and make a part of the history of the times.

State agents have gone under appointment of governors and legislation, quartered with the Commission, and been a part of its practical machinery. These have a peculiar record that should be incorporated in history with that of the whole people.

Railroad, transportation, and telegraph companies have opened their cars, boats, and offices, and said to the people, "Use us and our appliances in the cause;" and the generosity and promptness with which they have acted is not only a matter of public interest, but one which is needful to make complete the testimony that will be seen of men in this behalf.

The work of children, in schools, alert clubs, and little social fairs, has been wonderful; and when these children shall grow to manhood they will be glad to find the truth written for them and theirs.

Let aid societies, churches, children, agents, visitors, observers, corporations, and individuals, who have aided the Sanitary Commission in any way, and who should be incorporated in its history, furnish their own record of facts and labors, and all such documents shall be filed and properly noticed.

Address, Historical Bureau, U. S. Sanitary Commission 244 F St., Washington, D. C.

REBEL BARBARITY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, } *ss.*
County of Fairfax, }

Charles A. Watson, 1st sergeant Company "E;" Freeman D. Nason, sergeant, Company "G;" James Cusack, private, Company "A;" Benjamin Herrald, private,

Company "A;" Henry W. Howard, private, Company "D;" Henry Slate, private, Company "D," George Taylor, private, Company "D;" George Hurley, private, Company "D;" all of the 17th Regiment of Vermont State Volunteer Infantry, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: That deponents were captured by the rebel forces on the 30th day of September, 1864, at Shady Grove Church, near the Weldon railroad, in the State of Virginia; that they were taken to prison first at Petersburg, next at Richmond, and finally at Salisbury, N. C., at which place they all, except deponent, Slate, remained imprisoned from October 5, 1864, until February the 24th, 1865; that upon deponents' arrival there were about 10,000 Union men in said prison at Salisbury; that immediately after their capture, and at Petersburg, Va, their blankets and all their valuables were taken from the persons of deponents by the rebels; that during their stay at Salisbury prison, of four months and over, no clothing whatever was issued by the rebel authorities, and until about the time of deponents' release, in February, 1865, no blankets were furnished to the prisoners at that place; that hardly any of said prisoners had blankets of their own; that during a large portion of the time of their imprisonment, viz., the months of December, 1864, and January and February, 1865, the weather was very cold, with heavy frosts and severe rains, and that said prisoners, during such period of time, had no shelter of any kind whatever from the inclemency of the weather, except as follows: about one-third of the prisoners dug holes or caves in the ground, into which they crept for protection. That the rations of food issued to the prisoners at Salisbury were as follows: daily to each man, either one half pound of corn or sorghum bread, or one pint of corn meal ground with the cob, and one half pint of very thin soup, without any seasoning. About twice in each month beefs' heads and livers and tripe, raw and bloody, were served out in quantities sufficient to give each prisoner a piece about the size of a man's two fingers. Besides this no meat of any kind was ever served to the prisoners. Sometimes, but never in connection with the issue of meat as above, sorghum was given in the amount of two or three spoonsful to a man. This issue was made, perhaps, once in each week. No salt was ever furnished the Union prisoners, and no food was ever issued of any other kind or in any other quantities than as stated, during deponents' stay in said prison. On an average, at least one day in each week no ration or food whatever was given to the prisoners; and on thanksgiving and Christmas days of 1864, no food was given to said prisoners, and the reason assigned that these were feast days for their friends at home and should be made fast days to them. During the first two or three months of their confinement as above, deponents say that water was only given to them from reservoirs or cisterns in the prison yard, containing the drainings of the yard. A very great number of the prisoners were so feeble and sick as to be unable to reach the sinks to relieve the wants of nature, and the filth and excrement deposited by these men were washed by the rain, and that water drained into these wells and cisterns. After the first month the number of wells was increased, but the character of the water was unchanged. Water was not furnished in sufficient quantities for both washing and drinking, and consequently the great majority of the men were unable to wash at all, either their persons or clothing. Many became so blackened by dirt and smoke as not to be distinguishable from negroes except by the color or character of their hair.

That there were eight hospitals in the yard, containing in all about 550 patients, and always full, and that there were always more sick, and actually more men died in the open yard than in the hospitals. The sick were laid in these hospitals on the bare board floor, and in one hospital on the earthen floor, without bed, bedding, or covering of any kind whatsoever. To each sick man was issued daily rations of wheat bread ½ of a pound, a little rice soup once each day, and a little meat about the size of a man's two fingers once a week. Deponent, Henry W. Howard, further says that he was employed in said hospitals as a nurse to the sick, and has known instances of sick prisoners being two whole days without food of an kind. Said Howard and deponent Watson further say, that they kept records of deaths in the prison during said four months of their stay, and from these records, and from information derived from the records of surgeons in said hospital, they state that of the 10,000 prisoners confined in said prison in Octo-

ber, 1864, over 5,100 died mainly from want, hunger, and exposure, between October, 5, 1864, and February 24, 1865.

Prisoners dying were commonly stripped of their clothing, if it was of any value whatever, thrown naked, and in a miscellaneous pile, into a wagon, carted out of the yard, and thrown, in layers three or four deep, into trenches five or six feet in depth, dug for the purpose of burial. Deponents further say, that they have and each of them has seen these wagons, full of the dead bodies of Union prisoners, when hindered by a rut or hole in the road, relieved by throwing out the bodies of our men like sticks of cord-wood.

Deponents further say, that about the middle of November, 1864, the rebel authorities began efforts to induce the prisoners to enlist in the rebel army. The process was this: For two or three days no food was issued except a pint of thin soup, without bread or other accompaniment. On the third day a large box of cooked meat and a box of white bread was placed at the gate, within full sight of the prisoners, and the offer was made by either General York, Brigadier General, C. S. A., or by Major Gee, in immediate command of the prison, or by some other authorized officer, that to each prisoner who would enlist in the rebel army one pound of the meat and one loaf of the bread would be given. Many men enlisted under this temptation, but deponents refused; and on such refusal deponent Watson on one occasion heard said Brig. Gen. York state with an oath that it was their intention to starve said prisoners until they did enlist; and on another occasion, deponent Taylor heard said Major Gee make the same statement. This process was put in force eight or ten times during the period of these deponents' imprisonment, and about 1,500 Union soldiers were driven by their sufferings so to enlist. That on one occasion, for two whole days no food or rations of any kind whatever were issued to the Union prisoners, and on the third day, which was, as deponents recollect, the 26th day of December, 1864, the boxes of meat and bread were again brought out, and the offer as above made. That under this great pressure, on that day five hundred or six hundred of the said Union prisoners did so enlist in the rebel army, and deponent, Henry Slate, says that, driven by famine and suffering, he did so enlist among them, and received the bounty of two loaves of bread and one pound of bacon. Said Slate further says, that he never bore arms in the rebel ranks, but was employed in digging in the trenches, and about April 10, 1865, escaped to the Union lines.

CHAS. A. WATSON, 1st Sergt. Co. E, 17th Vt.
FREEMAN D. NASON, Sergt. Co. G, 17th Vt.
JAMES CUSACK, Co. A, 17th Vt.
his
BENJAMIN x HERRALD, Co. A, 17th Vt.
mark.
Witness—GEO. J. SICARD.
his
GEORGE x TAYLOR, Co. D, 17th Vt.
mark.
Witness—GEO. J. SICARD.
GEORGE J. HURLEY, Co. D, 17th Vt.
HENRY W. HOWARD, Co. D, 17th Vt.
HENRY SLATE, Co. D, 17th Vt.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of June, A. D. 1865, at Headquarters, 17th Vermont Vols., near Alexandria, Va. JAMES S. PECK,
Adj't 17th Vt. Vols.

SPECIAL RELIEF WORK ON THE RAILROAD CARS.

During the past month the Sanitary Commission has been rendering a most valuable service through the agency of its Corps of Hospital Couriers, who go out upon the evening express trains from Washington to minister to the needs of the disabled soldiers who may be upon the several trains. In the process of rapidly discharging the inmates of the general hospitals there are many men quite feeble and helpless who start upon the railroad cars; there have been during the four weeks past from ten to forty such men in each express train. The Hospital Couriers of the Commission are at the railroad station before the cars leave to help these feeble men in obtaining tickets, (if not provided beforehand,) and in securing comfortable seats; and during the journey to New York, Harrisburg, Wheeling, or wherever it may be, these sick soldiers have this friend near them, marked by his badge, whom they can call upon for any help they need. At the end of each of the routes assigned to these Hospital Couriers respectively, the soldiers are transferred to such Relief Station or railroad train as is fit; and where the case calls for it, another Courier goes from this given point with any soldier who is too feeble to be left simply to the care of his companions. The Hospital Couriers who leave Washington daily start from "The Home" of the Sanitary Com-

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT---CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EIGHTEEN

PLACES.	Alabama.	Arkansas.	California.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Georgia.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New York.	North Carolina.	Ohio.
Alexandria, Va.																									
" Soldiers' Rest,"	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	.....	.....	...	1	...	14	2	14	12	.....	...	.....	5	2	27	...	27
J. B. Holt, Supt.																									
Annapolis.																									
"The Home"	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	25	1	2
C. F. Howes, Supt.																									
Baltimore.																									
"The Home"	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	14	3	...	2	...	7	2	10	2	1	...	2	5	3	50	...	16
A. E. Hastings, Supt.																									
Boston.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	1	...	14	2	7	...	2	.....	1	...	.....	1	457	1	736	7	1	...	.....	51	2	19	...	6
Chas. E. Mudge, Supt.																									
Buffalo, N. Y.																									
"Soldiers' Rest,"	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	5	.....	...	.....	.....	1	...	.....	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	77	...	8
Mrs. H. Indevine, Mat.																									
Cairo, Ill.																									
"Soldiers' Home,"	...	3	...	4	...	...	t.	391	59	174	14	27	...	10	1	1	16	42	...	63	...	17	50	...	35
C. N. Shipman, Supt.																									
Camp Nelson, Ky.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	18	.....	...	638	...	.....	...	.....	180	.....	...	.....	...	...	11	6	122
Thos. Butler, Supt.																									
Cleveland, Ohio.																									
Columbus, Ohio.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	14	...	...	4	...	...	3	181	242	58	...	105	...	.....	...	3	350	.....	...	9	...	...	49	16	1,356
T. E. Botsford, Supt.																									
Detroit, Mich.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	671	.....	...	.....	...	...	13	...	6
Luther Sawtelle, Supt.																									
Jeffersonville, Ind.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	87	128	57	...	33	...	.....	...	2	53	23	...	1	...	...	14	1	217
Egbert T. Smith, Supt.																									
Nashville, Tenn.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	605	763	90	23	115	...	.....	...	2	3	397	48	1	157	...	4	90	6	897
Jos. Gillson, Supt.																									
New Orleans, La.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	48	44	9	19	61	5	14	10	7	31	28	.....	...	6	31	...	20
N. S. Bullard, Supt.																									
Paducah, Ky.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	65	82	...	34	...	.....	...	.....	42	.....	...	45	...	...	.....	...	78
E. D. Way, Supt.																									
Portsmouth, Va.																									
" Soldiers' Home,"	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	...	2	...	3	5	29	5	.....	...	.....	2	3	153	...	12
Jno. L. Alcooke, Supt.																									
Washington, D. C.																									
Lodge No. 6..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....
H. Y. McPherran, Supt.																									
"The Home,"	...	...	...	30	4	...	...	9	16	1	...	9	...	59	11	62	42	12	...	5	21	21	245	...	44
J. B. Clark, Supt.																									
"Home for soldiers' wives and relatives"	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	3	6	16	4	.....	...	.....	3	9	40	...	8
J. B. Clark, Supt.																									
Total	15	4	1	84	7	10	3	1,702	1,360	510	46	985	62	559	48	890	1,793	158	29	282	87	67	894	30	2,863

mission, 374 North Capitol street, near the Railroad Station, where arrangements can be made for the care of any disabled soldier, discharged or furloughed, who is going upon the train, and where, likewise, all information can be obtained concerning transportation, hospital cars, relief stations, &c.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1865.

In consequence of the very large demand made upon the Sanitary Commission by the armies encamped in and about Washington, it has become necessary, for the present, to restrict our issues of articles of clothing to the sick, and to such soldiers as are really destitute and unable to procure supplies through regular channels, by reason of absence from their commands, want of descriptive lists, or other cause.

JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
General Secretary.

"HOMES," "LODGES," AND "RESTS," FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1865.

Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	U. S. Regulars.	U. S. Navy.	Vet. Reserve Corps.	Q. M. Department.	Paroled Prisoners.	Colored Troops.	Unclassified.	Rebels.	TOTAL. Soldiers.	TOTAL. Relatives of Soldiers.	TOTAL. Refugees.	Whole number.	Lodgings.	Meals.	Paroled.	Under orders.	Discharged.
58	6	.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	...	.....	.....	4	.....	100	43	7	240	450	1,335	37	18	133
20	...	.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	62	.....	62	726	2,14[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
21	1	.....	...	2	...	1	3	13	1	3	...	68	1	...	.....	245	25	100	370	576	1,831	142	30	5
4	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	47	22	90	...	126	.....	...	1	1,599	15	.....	1,614	974	2,820	1,057	250	181
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	5	...	19	10	.....	.....	...	.....	140	9	13	162	292	627	82	.....	59
15	2	30	...	...	...	...	1,211	.....	13	15	...	38	6	...	.....	2,237	.....	5	2,242	1,160	5,840	260	10	246
.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	254	...	.....	1,300	29	65	1,394	1,324	3,431	6	1,262	32
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1,433	.....	.....	1,433	628	2,490	.....	.....	.....
48	...	52	...	...	55	...	12	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	2,557	.....	138	2,695	2,557	7,969	2,358	.....	428
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	63	1	341	.....	...	.....	1,111	.....	3	1,114	1,368	5,160	588	87	94
17	...	26	...	...	2	...	18	28	...	94	...	.....	.....	...	.....	818	.....	.....	818	160	1,939	342	296	46
160	...	1,035	...	...	4	...	248	640	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	29	5,317	28	.....	5,345	3,090	16,728	2,214	551	2,552
1	3	1	31	...	...	...	53	7	1	6	...	.....	50	2	.....	589	.....	.....	589	5,000	14,743	30	332	238
48	...	48	...	...	...	...	101	8	...	.....	10	.....	149	...	.....	961	2	.....	963	1,200	7,524	20	921	10
13	...	.....	...	5	...	...	.....	.....	...	38	10	.....	5	7	.....	299	3	23	325	490	1,496	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	60	.....	17	77	.....	760	.....	.....	.....
135	2	1	...	9	11	...	13	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	762	1	5	768	3,310	7,723	370	289	113
52	1	.....	...	1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	147	20	167	946	1,700	.....	.....	.....
592	16	1,195	31	17	72	2	1,670	758	39	334	38	573	465	13	30	19,618	364	336	20,378	24,851	86,266	7,506	4,046	4,137

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Future—Letter from Dr. Bellows..... 1217
The Great Gathering at the Northwest—Letter from Dr. Parrish..... 1222
Touching Letter from a Wisconsin Soldier..... 1224
What the Commission finds to do..... 1221
A False Charge Refuted—Letter from Newbern..... 1231
Woman's Central Association of Relief..... 1234

REPORTS.

Cruelty to Union Prisoners—Extracts from Report of F. N. Knapp, Superintendent of Special Relief.. 1225
Down the Mississippi, by Russel Hodge..... 1233

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work for the Soldiers..... 1220
An Example to be Followed..... 1221
Flag Quilts..... 1224
The Work of a Great People (Continued from No. 28) .—Diseases in Different Parts of the Country; Hospital Transports; Medical Publications of the Sanitary Commission; The "Cuisine" of the Camp Flying Hospitals..... 1227
Bureau of Information and Employment..... 1235
Rebel Barbarity..... 1240
Special Relief Work on the Railroad Cars..... 1241
Consolidated Report of Eighteen Homes for April, 1865..... 1242
Issues of Clothing..... 1242

EDITORIAL.

The Close..... 1234
The Record of the Commission..... 1239

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D. D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M. D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M. D., New York.
Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Cambridge, Mass.
S. G. Howe, M. D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M. D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penn.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS.

H. W. Bellows, D. D., President.
A. D. Bache, LL. D., Vice-President.
Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer.
Jno. S. Blatchford, General Secretary.
J. S. Newberry, M. D., Associate Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Henry W. Bellows, D. D. Geo. T. Strong.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.
C. R. Agnew, M. D. Charles J. Stillé.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

Central Office, 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

This Bureau is established with the following objects:

1. To aid those who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States in obtaining employment.

2. To prevent, as far as possible, the necessity for costly charitable institutions, by thus encouraging industry, and aiding the disabled soldier, who might otherwise seek an asylum, to strive for self-support.

3. To lessen the pauperism and crime necessarily more or less a consequence of war, and which surely attend on large numbers of unoccupied men left to themselves without employment or means of subsistence.

4. To save to the country a large amount of productive labor, at a time when it can least afford to maintain idle hands.

The services of the Bureau are given gratuitously.

Information and suggestions are solicited relative to employments adapted to maimed and disabled men. Employers are earnestly requested to make application to this Bureau for every class of labor; and are reminded that our Army and Navy have contained many of the best and most trustworthy young men of the nation—skilled in every occupation.

It is demanded by both patriotism and humanity, that the light occupations of all towns, and whatever work can be as well done by invalid soldiers as by others, be given to the men who may have incapacitated themselves for rivalry in more active and laborious fields of duty, by giving their limbs, their health, and their blood to the nation.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Army and Navy Claim Agency.

—

NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

—

This Agency is established to prosecute the claims of those who have been in the service of the United States, in the Army and Navy, and their dependents, for Pensions, Arrears of pay, Bounty, Prize-Money, and all other Army and Navy claims on the Government, *WITHOUT CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND WHATEVER TO THE CLAIMANT.*

CENTRAL OFFICE, 244 F ST.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DARIUS FORBES,

General Agent.

LOCAL AGENCIES:

Albany, N. Y.; McClure & Miller.
Amity, Penn.; J. D. Huston, P. M.
Augusta, Me.; Joseph Burton.
Adrian, Mich.; C. E. Barstow.
Alton, Ill.; James Newman.
Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Joseph A. Peters, 29 Niagara street.
Boston, Mass.; Francis S. Dyer, 53½ Summer st.
Baltimore, Md.; Col. J. P. Creager, 558 West Baltimore street.
Bucksport, Me.; J. Edward Sherman.
Bridgeport, Conn.; Andrew Grogan.
Bangor, Me.; Ruel Smith.
Bowling Green, Ky.; E. F. Kinnard.
Burlington, Iowa; J. P. Brown.
Brattleboro', Vt.; Geo. H. Bailey.
Burlington, Vt.; A. J. Howard.
Corinna, Me.; Freeman Knowles.
Chicago, Ill.; M. D. Bartlett.
Cleveland, O.; Wm. H. Gaylord.
Carbondale, Penn.; D. W. Lathrope.
Concord, N. H.; Samuel C. Eastman.
Chillicothe, Ohio; Thaddeus M. Minshall.
Dubuque, Iowa; E. S. Norris.
Des Moines, Iowa; Geo. P. Abel.
Davenport, Iowa; Charles H. Kent.

Dayton, Ohio; Robert Brundrett.
Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Jennison, Jr.
Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles B. Stuart.
Erie, Penn.; A. J. Fostor.
Evansville, Ind.; Charles E. Marsh.
Freehold, N. J.; Acton C. Hartshorn.
Fond du Lac, Wis.; N. C. Griffin.
Fort Wayne, Ind.; David P. Whedon.
Hampton, N. Y.; H. C. Broughton.
Harrisburg, Penn.; Dewitt & Snodgrass.
Hartford, Conn.; Richard W. Roberts.
Indianapolis, Ind.; Temple C. Harrison.
Levant, Me; T. H. Wiggin.
Lenox, N. Y.; R. H. W. Bruce.
Ludlowville, N. Y.; John Ludlow.
Louisville, Ky.; John Brown.
Lafayette, Ind.; Taylor & Watson.
La Crosse, Wis.; Stogdill & Daniels.
La Porte, Ind.; Wm. Andrew.
Lowell, Mass.; N. D. A. Sawyer.
Meadville, Penn.; D. C. McCoy.
Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. G. Whipple.
Madison City, Ill.; David G. Phillips.
Manchester, N. H.; Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Montpelier, Vt.; D. L. Fuller.
Madison, Wis.; Buel E. Hutchinson.
Marietta, Ohio; Geo. M. Woodbridge.
New Orleans, La.; C W. Seaton, 96 Julia street.
New York, N. Y.; Henry Greenfield, 35 Chambers st.
Newburgh, Me.; Ariel Kelly.
Neponset, Mass.; Thos. Temple.
New Haven, Conn.; Francis M. Lovejoy.
New London, Conn.; Chas. M. Wilcox.
New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. Almy.
Paris, Me.; William A. Pidgeon.
Portland, Me.; W. H. Fessenden.
Providence, R. I.; William R. Walker.
Peoria City, Ill.; Chauncey Nye.
Portsmouth, N. H.; Sullivan Holman.
Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Oren C. Gregg.
Quincy, Ill.; Henry A. Castle.
Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Austin Mandeville, Room No. 5, Corinthian Hall Building.
Rutland, Vt.; James E. Porter.
Richmond, Ind.; Lewis D. Stubbs.
Syracuse, N. Y.; Silas F. Smith.
St. Paul's, Minn.; Col. John Peller.
Springfield, Me.; A. D. Clarke.
Spencer, N. Y.; C. W. Bradley.
Shippensburg, Pa.; D. W. Thrush.
Springfield, Mass.; Lewis A. Tifft.
Troy, N. Y.; B. H. Hall.
Trenton, N. J.; D. C. Allinson.
Terre Haute, Ind.; Thomas C. Bailey.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Hubbard B. Payne.
Worcester, Mass.; John A. Lovell.
Watertown, Wis.; Calvin B. Skinner.
Wilmington, Del.; Levi C. Bird.
Zanesville, O.; David Hull.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

F. N. KNAPP, Supt., Washington, D. C.
J. B. ABBOTT, Chief Asst., Washington, D. C.

"SOLDIERS' HOMES" AND "LODGES."

[OBJECTS. Temporary aid and protection,—food, lodging, care, &c.,—for soldiers in transitu, chiefly the discharged, disabled, and furloughed.]

Alexandria, Va. "ALEXANDRIA LODGE." Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Superintendent.

Annapolis, Md. "HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS." Mrs. Hopes Sayres, Matron.

Baltimore, Md. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 62 Conway Street. A. E. Hastings, Supt.
"SOLDIERS' LODGE." Opposite Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Station. ——, Superintendent.

Boston, Mass. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 76 Kingston street. Charles F. Mudge, Supt., near Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.

Buffalo, N. Y. "SOLDIERS' REST." Exchange street, opposite Central Railroad Depot. Mrs. H. Indevine, Matron.

Cairo, Ill. "SOLDIERS' HOME." C. N. Shipman, Superintendent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Thomas Butler, Superintendent.

Cincinnati, O. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Third street. Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Supt.

Cleveland, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Joseph Jerome, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio. "SOLDIERS' HOME." T. E. Botsford, Superintendent.

Detroit, Michigan. "SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 81 Jefferson Avenue.

Harrisburg, Pa. Near the Railroad Depot. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." W. H. Hadley, Supt.

Hartford, Ct. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Near Railroad Depot. O. B. Segir, Superintendent.

Jeffersonville, Indiana. "SOLDIERS' HOME." New Market street, near the Depot. E. T. Smith, Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." V. Scott, Superintendent.

Memphis, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Near landing. C. W. Christy, Superintendent and Relief Agent.

Nashville, Tenn. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Captain I. Brayton, Superintendent.

New Orleans, La. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Corner Magazine and Julia streets. Sumner Bullard, Superintendent.

New York City. "DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' HOME." No. 45 Grove street, near Bleecker. Dr. M. M. Marsh, Superintendent.

Paducah Ky. "SOLDIERS' HOME." E. D. Way, Superintendent.

Portsmouth, Va. "SOLDIERS' HOME.' John Alcooke, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Pa. "SOLDIERS' LODGE." Corner 13th and Christian streets, near Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Depot. Col. C. E. Soest, Supt.

Richmond, Va. "SOLDIERS' HOME." Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent.

Washington, D. C. "THE HOME." No. 374 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.
"HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES AND MOTHERS." No. 380 North Capitol street. J. B. Clark, Supt.
"LODGE No. 4." No. 389 H street. ——, Supt.
"LODGE No. 5." Maryland Av., near Washington & Alexandria R.R. Station. ——, Supt.
"LODGE No. 6" Foot of Sixth street. Howard McPherran, Superintendent.

Wilmington, N. C. "Soldiers' Lodge." Market street. F. B. Foster, Supt.

SPECIAL RELIEF OFFICES.

[Objects.—To give aid in procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, arrears of pay and bounty, and other claims upon government. To supply clothing, hospital delicacies, crutches, &c. To give transportation, information, &c.]

Alexandria, Va. Office in Soldiers' Lodge. Orange and Alexandria Railroad Station. J. B. Holt, Agent.

Annapolis, Md. Office of United States Sanitary Commission. W. H. Holstein, Agent.

Baltimore, Md. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 288 West Baltimore street. J. T. Pancost, Agent.

Boston, Mass. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 76 Kingston street.

Buffalo, N. Y. Branch United States Sanitary Commission, Adams' Block, No. 209 Washington street.

Cairo, Ill. Office in "Soldiers' Home." C. N. Shipman, Agent.

Camp Nelson, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." Thomas Butler, Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Ill. United States Sanitary Commission.

Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth streets.

Cleveland, Ohio. Branch United States Sanitary Commission.

Detroit, Mich. United States Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned street.

Dubuque, Ia. United States Sanitary Commission. Rev. E. S. Morris, Agent.

Harrisburg, Penn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge." W. H. Hadley, Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind. Office in "Soldiers' Home," New Market street, near railroad depot. E. T. Smith, Agent.

Knoxville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission.

Leavenworth, Kansas. United States Sanitary Commission. J. R. Brown, Agent.

Louisville, Ky. United States Sanitary Commission, Fifth street.

Memphis, Tenn. Office in "Soldiers' Lodge," near landing. C. W. Christy, Agent.

Milwaukie, Wis. Mrs. Colt.

Nashville, Tenn. United States Sanitary Commission. E. Root, Agent.

New Orleans, La. Special Relief Office, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 96 Julia street. O. C. Bullard, Agent.

New York City, N. Y. "Special Relief Office," Cooper Union, No. 10 Third Avenue. Mrs. W. P. Griffin, Chairman Special Relief Committee.

Paducah, Ky. Office in "Soldiers' Home." E. D. Way, Agent.

Philadelphia, Pa. United States Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut street, third story, back. Colonel Soest, Agent.

Portsmouth, Va. Office in "Soldiers' Home." John Alcooke, Agent.

Vicksburg, Miss. United States Sanitary Commission. J. G. Brown.

Washington, D. C. "Special Relief Office," No. 389 H street, between 13th and 14th streets. J. B. Abbott, Chief Assistant.

Wheeling, Va. United States Sanitary Commission.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., No. 18 West st., Boston, Mass.

U. S. San. Com., Nos. 10 & 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. San. Com., State House, New Haven, Ct.

U. S. San. Com., 1307 Chestnut st., Philada.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. San. Com., 244 F st., Washington, D. C.

U. S. San. Com., Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. San. Com., 288 W. Balt. st., Balt., Md.

U. S. San. Com., Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. San. Com., Annapolis, Md.

U. S. San. Com., Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. San. Com., Norfolk, Va.

U. S. San. Com., City Point, Va.

U. S. San. Com., Newbern, N. C.

U. S. San. Com., Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. San. Com., New Orleans, La.

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. San. Com., corner Vine and Sixth sts., Cincinnati, O.

U. S. San. Com., No. 95 Bank st., Cleveland, O.

U. S. San. Com., No. 66 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

U. S. San. Com., No. 2 Adams' Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. San. Com., No. 59 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. San. Com., No. 32 Larned st., Detroit, Mich.

U. S. San. Com, Columbus, O.

U. S. San. Com, Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

PROTECTIVE

War-Claim Association

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE 35 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HON. HAMILTON FISK, ADMIRAL DUPONT,
JOHN J. CISCO, ESQ., RUD. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.

TREASURER.—ROBERT B. MINTURN, ESQ.

DIRECTORS.

HONS. E. D. MORGAN, HOWARD POTTER,
GEORGE OPDYKE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR.,
HIRAM BARNEY, THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, PETER COOPER,
H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., GEORGE BANCROFT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, DANIEL LORD,
JAMES BROWN, WILSON G. HUNT,
WM. H ASPINWALL, ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES GALLATIN, ALFRED PELL.

Apply, in person or by letter, to

HENRY GREENFIELD, *Secretary*,

35 CHAMBERS STREET, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

PROTECTIVE

War Claim and Pension Agency

OF THE

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

All the papers and correspondence required to procure Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, and Prize Money for discharged soldiers and sailors, and for the relatives of soldiers and sailors dying in the service of the United States, prepared and forwarded, and the proceeds of all claims, when collected, remitted to the parties entitled, *free of charge.*

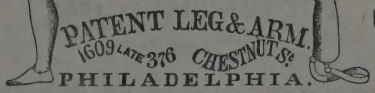
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM M. TILGHMAN, *Chairman.*

HORACE BINNEY, JR., ROBERT M. LEWIS,
ALEXANDER BROWN, GEORGE M. CONARROE,
HON. J. CLARK HARE, CHARLES J. STILLÉ,
WILLIAM WELCH, GEORGE D. PARRISH,
WILLIAM L. REHN, H. LENOX HODGE, M. D.,
GEORGE TROTT, ATHERTON BLIGHT.

H. LENOX HODGE, M. D., *Examining Surgeon.*
EDWARD A. SMITH, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.*
W. N. ASHMAN, *Solicitor.*
JAS. W. HAZLEHURST, *Assistant Solicitor.*

BRANCH
No. 744 Broadway,
NEW YORK.



BRANCH
No. 19 Green Street,
BOSTON, Mass.

Important Information for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost Limbs.

The "PALMER" ARM and LEG are now furnished for the mutilated heroes of the Army and Navy, and I have the pleasure of presenting extracts from official letters from the Surgeon-General, which will gratify numerous applicants, who, in the past, have been led to believe that they must accept an inferior limb, or have no aid from Government.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *Dec.* 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * *
In compliance with the recommendation of the Board, when a Soldier may desire to purchase "the more elegant and expensive arm of Palmer," fifty dollars will be allowed towards payment for the same.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.

C. H. CRANE, *Surgeon U. S. A.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *Sep.* 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, *so far as regards the Limbs manufactured by you.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-General,

W. C. SPENCER, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.*

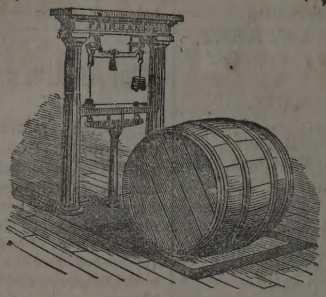
To B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D., 744 *Broadway, New York.*

The Best PALMER LEG is furnished THE SOLDIER FREE.
The Best PALMER ARM, for a SMALL ADVANCE.
The Best LINCOLN "GOVERNMENT" ARM, FREE.
Prices of the PALMER LIMBS not raised to OFFICERS and CIVILIANS.

Apply in person, or by letter, at either of the offices. Address

B. FRANK. PALMER, LL.D.,
President American Artificial Limb Co.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES



Adapted to every branch of business.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk Street, Boston.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., No. 172 Lake Street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Descriptive Circulars furnished or mailed to any address, on application to either of the above.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

486 BROADWAY AND 441 BROOME ST.

SEWING MACHINES

OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKE, SUCH AS THE

WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER,
WILCOX & GIBBS,
A. B. HOWE,
SINGER AND OTHERS.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,

At MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, and with the same privileges. Instruction THOROUGH and gratis, at the

N. Y. SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

Corner Broadway and Broome St., New York.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., Proprietor,

486 *Broadway, Up Stairs.*